

NOT MAKING A WAR FLEET

THE FACTS ABOUT OUR NAVY IN THE PACIFIC.

plan to increase it was postponed when the agitation over the San Francisco school question arose, as it was considered unwise to alarm Japan.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Ever since the re-appearance of the agitation in Japan over the treatment of Japanese subjects residing in San Francisco Washington has been filled with rumors that this Government contemplated an immediate increase in its naval strength in the Pacific. These rumors have now assumed definite shape. Sixteen battleships of the Atlantic fleet, the main division of the American naval fighting force, are to be sent to the Pacific, it is declared, and naturally the inference is drawn by those unacquainted with the situation that fear of trouble with Japan is responsible for this reported decision to move a great aggregation of floating forts to a position of greatest strategic importance for any conflict with our Far Eastern neighbors.

The Roosevelt Administration has spared no means to deprecate the reports that there is danger of war between this country and Japan. From the statements made by prominent officers it is practically impossible to escape the conviction that President Roosevelt and his principal advisers are satisfied that there is no prospect of a conflict unless the yellow and jingo press-American and Japanese—succeeded after long effort in producing enough pin pricks to turn the present cordial feeling existing between the two nations into distrust and enmity. That no just ground for war exists or can exist on any discrimination against Japanese by an infinitesimally small proportion of the American people, is apparently the honest belief not only of those in authority in Washington, but among the members of the Japanese Government as well.

The Administration realizes the danger of the situation, however. It understands the sensitive nature of the Japanese and the difficulty of making the masses of the people of that country appreciate the difference between the actions and speech of agitators and the real feelings of the Government and the vast majority of Americans. It believes that rumors of a hostile attitude on the part of this nation tend to increase the excitement which the Japanese jingo newspapers are persistently fomenting. In this knowledge the President and his executive officers have done and are doing everything they can to show Japan that the United States is anxious to preserve the long friendship that has existed between them. They are constantly beset by sensational reports, however, and find the task one of great difficulty.

The latest obstacle in the way of maintaining cordial relations with Japan—the report of the intention of the United States to send a great fleet of modern armorclads to the Pacific—is the outgrowth of conditions and discussion that did not have their origin in the troubles involving Japanese subjects on the Pacific Coast. Long before the San Francisco school question became an issue, or in fact was heard of in Washington, the General Board of the Navy had formed an opinion that the preponderance of American interests requiring protection from the fleet lay in the Pacific Ocean, and particularly in the Far East. The policy of the open door in China and the proximity of the Philippines to that country made it incumbent on the Government, in the opinion of the General Board, to increase our naval strength in the Pacific Ocean.

In the course of years that view gained strength, and a year or so ago the plans of the general board obtained consideration from those in a position to demand whether the proposed policy should be carried out. The matter had reached the point where something was to be done one way or the other, when the agitation over the San Francisco school question arose and it was decided that it would be unwise to take any step that might create a wrong impression in Japan. By that time, however, the policy had apparently been determined on and the Government would have put it in operation if considerations of caution and diplomatic wisdom had not prevailed. It is probable that ultimately a strong fleet will be sent to the Pacific, but there seems to be no intention on the part of the Administration to hurry in the matter and prior to any movement of this character steps will be taken to make clear that it was due to long study and had no connection with any recent developments in the relations between Japan and the United States.

The Administration does not intend, of course, to let Japan have the say as to whether this Government shall make a marked increase in her Pacific naval strength. But the whole attitude of the Administration deprecates doing anything not of immediate demand that might tend to disturb in any degree the amity and cordiality that exists between this nation and one of its best friends. It is quite likely that the Pacific fleet scheme will not become operative for many a year. The Government here is satisfied that the present Japanese ministry and the party which supports it are friendly to America and just as desirous as President Roosevelt and his councilors to continue on the best of terms with one another.

The decision to send two armored cruisers—the Washington and the Tennessee—to the Pacific is declared to have no connection with the scheme of battleship increase for that ocean advocated by the general board of the navy. These two vessels are to be sent, it is asserted, in accordance with routine arrangements. But even this movement is bound to be regarded as important at this time. To the average person not connected with the navy all war vessels look alike, whether 20,000 ton battleships or 500 ton gunboats.

CROKER A DUBLIN FREEMAN

Corporation of City by a Large Majority Votes to Honor Him.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

DUBLIN, July 1.—The corporation of the city of Dublin has voted the freedom of the city to Richard Croker. The vote stood 28 to 13.

DEWEY'S FINE GRAPE JUICE. The most beautiful summer drink. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 126 Fulton St., New York.

CRASH IN HALIFAX HARBOR.

The Rosalind Cuts Down the Senlac—Mark Twain's Daughter on the Forer.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 1.—The steamer Rosalind, from New York, was entering Halifax harbor this evening in a dense fog collided with the steamer Senlac, bound out. The Rosalind struck the Senlac amidships and cut a hole in her starboard side twelve feet square.

The Senlac had only three passengers and these with her crew of thirty-five just had time to jump on board the Rosalind before she drifted off. The captain of the Rosalind believed the Senlac was sinking and he therefore left her to steam up into the harbor.

She had very little cargo, however, and is a wooden craft, so that she did not go down, and a wrecking steamer that afterward went out found her and towed her in, when the steamer was beached.

The Rosalind had a good list of passengers, most of them bound for St. John's, N. F. Among the number was Miss C. Clemens, daughter of Mark Twain. Miss Clemens was going to Newfoundland, but will not continue her voyage. She says she has had enough of the sea.

When the Rosalind and the Senlac came together Miss Clemens was in her state-room preparing to go on deck, for in twenty minutes more the steamer would have been due at her pier. She was not frightened by the crash, she says, though when the came on deck she saw the two steamers together and men getting over the rail from the other steamer to the Rosalind. Miss Clemens offered her cloak as a life preserver to one of the Senlac's last passengers.

The Senlac has been running on the south shore of Nova Scotia for three years, having been built for that service. She is of 700 tons and is owned in St. John, N. B., by William Thompson & Co. When towed in to-night her deck was awash. She was beached on the Dartmouth side of the harbor. Her cost was about \$125,000.

MOSS SAILS THE OCEAN BLUE.

Although His Hat, Coat and Steamship Ticket Remained Behind.

It came out yesterday that Sidney Moss, the Toronto carpet drummer whose hat and coat were found last Thursday night in the second floor hallway of 122 West Sixty-first street, got aboard the White Star liner Celtic and sailed on time on Thursday morning. The police were inclined to think that Mr. Moss had been badly used until the White Star officials cleared things up.

A wireless message came to the White Star office from the Celtic about Thursday noon, via Sagaponack, which said: "Sidney Moss, first class passenger, has lost passage ticket. Pursuer." The company replied at once by wireless: "Pass Sidney Moss without ticket."

After learning this yesterday the police dropped the case without attempting to find out how the coat, containing Mr. Moss's steamship ticket, baggage claim check, letters and business papers, got in the hallway along with his straw hat. Detective Devanney made several visits to the house at 122 West Sixty-first street, but nobody in that house could remember having seen Mr. Moss, or had any idea how his belongings got there.

RAN INTO A LIVE WIRE.

Short Circuit Terrifies Passengers on a Car—Several Shocked and Burned.

A trolley wire which was being repaired at Broadway and Bedford avenue, Williamsburg, broke last evening and short circuited when it touched the rails. Instantly there was a panic among the thirty passengers in a cross-town car which was responsible for the break. In the confusion a dozen passengers were either burned or shocked by electricity.

The wire was being put in the place of one which became detached a few hours before when a car passed under it. The repair crew had one end of the new wire held in place by a pulley, and the conductor had orders to lower the trolley pole when he passed under it. He failed to pull down the pole and it struck the pulley and loosened the wire. It fell on the side of the car and squirmed about, emitting one explosion after another.

Meanwhile the passengers had become panicky and in their efforts to reach the sidewalk some of them came in contact with the live wire and were either burned or shocked. The police learned that two women and also two men had been severely burned but were taken away before the excitement subsided. It was also said that several railroad employees were severely burned while trying to remove the dangerous wire.

COL. BLY LOSES LIQUOR CASE.

Several Asbury Park Guests Must Go "Dry"—Appeal to Be Taken.

TRENTON, N. J., July 1.—Vice-Chancellor Bergen to-day handed down an opinion sustaining the suit to restrain Col. H. J. Bly from selling liquor at the Hotel Plaza, Asbury Park, on the ground that this is forbidden in the deeds issued by ex-Senator Braley, founder of the resort.

Col. Bly will appeal to the Court of Errors, but the case cannot be reached until next November. In the meantime his guests will be obliged to go elsewhere for their cocktails and gin fizzes. The same rule will apply to the Sunset Hall, Brunswick Hotel and the Coleman House. It will not apply, however, to 100 properties outside of Founder Braley's domain and it is expected that licenses will be issued to some of these forthwith.

This, however, will be contested by the temperance people under the law which forbids the selling of liquor within one mile of Ocean Grove or other campmeetings. The hotel keepers will test the constitutionality of this law.

Good health depends on pure food. Burnett's Vanilla is pure. Take no substitute.—Ad.

After all, USHER'S Scotch Whisky made the highest famous.—Ad.

MORGAN MAY GET THE PLUM

LIKELY TO SUCCEED WILLCOX AS POSTMASTER HERE.

Department Apparently Favors His Promotion—Some Think It Would Be a Bad Precedent to Permit the County Organization to Dictate the Appointment.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—There promises to be a lively scramble for the Postmastership of New York city, and as the officials view it here the plum may ultimately fall into the waiting hands of Edward M. Morgan, who has been Assistant Postmaster at New York for many years. One of the embarrassments of the situation is that the State of New York has two Senators who count for little in the disposal of Federal patronage, and for that reason the New York Postmastership, which under ordinary circumstances would be filled on the recommendation of the Senators, will have to be fought over by the New York county organizations and individual Representatives in Congress from Manhattan. Representative Herbert Parsons wants the place for somebody and he wants it badly.

Under the rules governing the appointment of postmasters a Senator usually disposes of the office in the city in which he resides. But Senators Platt and Dewey have been practically ignored by the Administration for a long time and there is no reason to believe that their wishes, if they express any, will receive much consideration by the President.

In the opinion of some of the authorities here it would be a bad precedent to let the New York county organization dictate the appointment of a Postmaster in Manhattan. The Postmaster in New York is a Federal officer and the New York post office is a national institution. It is the postal clearing house for the whole country and the authorities here fail to see why it should be placed at the disposal of a county organization.

There was a time, and not very long ago, when the department did not look with favor upon the suggestion to promote Assistant Postmaster Morgan. When Mr. Morgan was a candidate for the Postmastership two years ago he got no encouragement from the department. Now department officers, after thinking over the matter for a day or two, apparently favor his appointment, for the reason, they say, that he has been tried in the place and not found wanting. He is an acknowledged postal expert, knows the postal administration in New York city and will be strongly improved by business interests there.

The department now holds that Mr. Morgan's promotion to the Postmastership would have a good effect on the service throughout the country, and be pointed to as an example of a strict application of the merit principle in the disposal of one of the best jobs within the gift of the Postmaster-General.

OSTEN BAY, July 1.—President Roosevelt to-day accepted the resignation of W. H. Willcox as Postmaster of New York city. In so doing he commented Mr. Willcox highly. The letter of resignation was as follows:

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I hereby tender my resignation as Postmaster of New York, to take effect at the close of business on June 30, 1907. It is with deep regret that I send you my resignation, for many plans which had formed for the betterment of the service here have not yet been completely carried out and I had hoped to be here long enough to see my plans in respect to the office consummated.

Nevertheless, however, I felt that it was a matter of public duty for me to assume the chairmanship of the Public Service Commission, which office has come to me unsought, and hence I am sending you my resignation. Permit me to express my deep appreciation of the hearty support and encouragement which you have given me at all times and to assure you that I shall always regard the confidence you have reposed in me as one of the greatest honors that can be bestowed upon a citizen.

This is what the President wrote to Mr. Willcox in reply:

MY DEAR MR. WILLCOX: I am in receipt of your letter of the 28th instant tendering your resignation as Postmaster of New York city. Under any other circumstances I should be exceedingly sorry to have you leave the service. I am, however, glad that you are going to the Public Utilities Commission, which is a position of great importance and that you will be able to use your mind to accept. But it will be very difficult adequately to fill your place. With all good wishes and a renewed expression of my high appreciation of your services, believe me, faithfully yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

AUTO GONE ON BOGUS CHECK.

"Jones" of Memphis Used the Check to Get Bogus Order From H. H. Cobb.

Harry H. Cobb, manager of the Pyramid Garage, Broadway and Sixty-second street, went to the West Sixty-eighth street police station last night and asked for the arrest of "D. M. Jones of Memphis, Tenn."

Mr. Cobb said that Jones, a bright looking young man, with a Southern accent, called at his garage one day last week and said he wanted to buy a machine. He picked one out for \$1,848, but said that he would first have to communicate with his father, who, he represented, was the proprietor of the famous Belle Meade Stock Farm in Tennessee. Jones told Cobb that he was stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

On Sunday morning the young Southerner appeared at the garage again. "Father says it's all right," he told Manager Cobb. Then he pulled out a blank check of the Merchants' National Bank of Jersey City and filled it out. Cobb told him he couldn't take the machine until he had had an opportunity to verify the check. So Jones took an order for the machine instead, with the understanding that he might have the use of another on Sunday night. One of the garage's drivers was out with him on the Sunday night drive. At 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning he came to the garage again and this time he took a big five-seated Jackson touring car. Manager Cobb hadn't got around, but the employees thought it was all right when Jones showed the order.

Manager Cobb found upon inquiry that there was no D. M. Jones stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and that the check was not good. A man of that name had had a very small amount in the Jersey City bank at one time.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. The purity has made it famous.—Ad.

FIRE IN POST OFFICE CELLAR.

No Charge to Uncle Sam for Putting It Out—No Damage to Mails.

When the new boiler room shift came on in the Post Office Building at midnight last night a smell of smoke was traced to a coal bin in the sub-bell cellar directly under the Park row pavement. The blaze worked up to a room above where outgoing newspapers are sorted.

Just about the time the firemen got there the old newspapers lying about caught fire, but none in the regular mail. Smoke was pouring out of a grating in the sidewalk as if out of the funnel of a soft coal burning locomotive. In about a half hour's time, with the aid of five streams of hose stretched from Mail street through the room where the mail is bagged, the fire was put out. The chief trouble was to find it. Apparently somebody had dropped a cigar stump through the grating to the sub-bell cellar.

There was no interruption of the sorting and checking of mail in the interior of the building and the employees were not sent to fire stations. There was a trifling delay on the despatching platform, where the mails are loaded.

Five engines stretched in at once, said Chief Croker, because of the value of the building and the possibility of serious results if the fire got headway. The city is entitled to charge the Federal Government for any damage done to apparatus in fighting a fire on Government property. There is no charge for turning out in answer to an alarm, which if there is but one alarm costs about \$64.

NEW PHILA. TRACTION DEAL.

City Goes Into Partnership With the Rapid Transit Corporation.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Philadelphia to-day, through its Mayor and Council, entered into partnership with the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. Henceforth the city will share the railway system's debts, provide funds, remove it from danger of competition and get in return half of its net profits after 8 per cent. has been paid.

The city's representatives on the board of directors will be Clarence Wolf, banker and broker, and W. H. Carpenter, a director in the Union National Bank.

In a nutshell this is the situation. The city gives up its rights to take back the traction lines, all of which are in the possession of the rapid transit company; gives up its rights to compel the company to put its wires under ground, confirms all franchises ever given; gives up all license fees and perquisites from the traction company and releases the traction company from obligations to clean streets, pave streets and repair them, and repeals the ordinance of 1857 which gave the city the right to take over the franchisees of the underlying companies by payment of their actual cost of construction.

In return for these concessions the city gets a promise of one-half of the net profits after a dividend of 8 per cent. is declared and \$500,000 yearly. The company also contributes certain amounts to a sinking fund to enable the city to acquire the franchise after fifty years. This franchise, however, is only that of the rapid transit company and not those of the underlying companies.

POLICEMAN RESCUES TWO.

Saves a Woman and a Man Who Tried to Save Her From Drowning in East River.

Mrs. Katherine O'Leary, 301 East Seventy-second street, and Joseph Tibagat, of 513 East Seventy-third street, who jumped in to save her, were rescued last night from the East River off the Blackwell's Island ferry pier at the foot of Seventy-third street, Manhattan, by Policeman Nealis of the East Sixty-seventh street station. This is Nealis's second rescue in three days.

It is not known whether the woman fell or jumped into the water. She screamed and attracted the attention of Tibagat, who plunged in after her. Mrs. O'Leary struggled so when he reached her that it took some time before he was able to get her out. Nealis, who is better known to his associates as Big John, came to the waterfront on the run. Throwing off his helmet and coat, he swam out and passed a rope under the arms of Tibagat. Then he paddled back to shore holding to the rope. He made it fast to the stringpiece of the pier. Then he gradually pulled the two in. Bystanders helped him drag them out of the water.

Mrs. O'Leary was unconscious and Tibagat fainted soon after being brought ashore. They were revived quickly. The woman was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital.

INDIANS THREATEN TROUBLE.

Firewater Starts a Row That Demands an Armed Force to Quell.

EL PASO, Tex., July 1.—The Arizona Rangers and a posse of deputy sheriffs have been summoned to the old Fort McDowell Indian reservation to prevent an Indian outbreak and the Phoenix company of militia has been ordered to arm. The wires to Fort Apache have warned the Fifth Cavalry that it may be compelled to take the field.

The Indians at Fort McDowell have got hold of some contraband whiskey and are threatening to start a row. They are attempting to kill acting Agent W. H. Gill, who in self defense shot one of their sub chiefs, Austin Navoko. The Indians then forced the agent to leave the reservation and began to scatter in bunches to the ranches where they threatened the residents.

MEXICO MAY BAR JAPANESE.

1,000 Mine Workers at Salina Cruz Held in Quarantine.

MEXICO CITY, July 1.—The thousand Japanese who arrived at the port of Salina Cruz direct from Japan about two weeks ago will probably be turned back by the health authorities from the port. Many of them are in a diseased condition. They are being held in quarantine with the view of determining whether there is a prospect of a cholera epidemic among them. They are all under contract to work in the mines of the Mexican Coal and Coke Company at Las Esperanzas, near the Rio Grande border.

MRS. BIRDSONG'S CASE PUT OFF.

Petitions For and Against Condemned Woman to Be Heard Next Monday.

JACKSON, Miss., July 1.—There was no hearing of Mrs. Birdsong's case by Gov. Vardaman to-day, the petitioners against the pardon asking further time. Next Monday was set as the day and scores of friends of Mrs. Birdsong, as well as those of Dr. Butler, the improving society, will be present with attorneys.

Gov. Vardaman has declared the woman shall never see inside the penitentiary.

SPECIAL TRAIN RETURNING FROM ATLANTIC CITY FOURTH OF JULY. To New York via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves Atlantic City 5:30 P. M. July 1, stopping at Trenton, Elizabeth and Newark. Faster cars, dining car and coaches.—Ad.

STREET CLEANERS TORPEDOED

POLICE AND STRIKE BREAKERS ATTACKED WITH EXPLOSIVES.

Much Noise in Harlem Streets, but Little Damage—Negroes Join With Italians in Starting Several Lively Rows—Two Policemen Done Up Enough for Hospital.

The work of cleaning up the garbage in Harlem was interfered with yesterday by attacks on the police and on men who took the places of striking drivers of the Street Cleaning Department.

Six garbage wagons under protection of as many policemen, with Sergt. William J. Duggan of the West 152d street station walking ahead, were passing through 110th street on the way to the stables of Station D on Pleasant avenue yesterday afternoon when something like a big torpedo was thrown from the crowd on the sidewalk between First and Second avenues. It exploded with considerable noise, doing more damage to the nerves than to the persons of the policemen and the drivers of the wagons.

Sergt. Duggan got a severe shock, as the torpedo dropped close enough to him to tear his trousers. Duggan spotted an Italian in the crowd who he was sure threw the torpedo. He chased him, but the man got away. Then Duggan walked to Sydenham Hospital, at 341 East 110th street, and after a brief stay returned to the 152d street station. Then he went home to recuperate.

That happened at 8 o'clock. About three hours earlier big torpedoes dropped from roofs at 107th street and First avenue and 107th street and Second avenue, falling near some strikebreakers, but doing no damage either to men or pavements.

At 115th street and First avenue about the same time Samuel Morrison, a foreman of strike breakers, was attacked by strikers and beaten. He managed to get away with no great hurts. There were no arrests.

There were several lively rows about 7 o'clock in the district of which Stable C in West 130th street is the centre. A crowd of negroes and Italians, strikers and their friends was assembled opposite the stable and along the streets leading to it. A number of wagons came in about half-past 5 and 6 o'clock, while the crowd jeered. About fifty policemen under Sergt. John Hampel of the West 125th street station saw that nothing more solid was added.

But when the men began to come away from the stable about half-past 8 an ugly riot developed. The first man to be hit was Peter Lepparus, a driver of 655 Sixth avenue. He walked along toward Broadway inside the police lines, when a young fellow broke through them and shouting "Take that you damned scab!" hit him in the head with a currying comb. A policeman got the man, who gave him name as Fred Erhardt of 508 West 133d street, and a charge of felonious assault was made against him.

Frank Tynan, a contractor who had supplied some of the strike breakers, went to Lepparus's assistance, accompanied by John Fitzpatrick of 524 West 131st street. Erhardt's friends came to meet them with the result that Thomas Delaney, a nineteen-year-old boy of 56 Lawrence street and Henry Randolph, colored, of 609 West 130th street were arrested for assault.

The police nabbed also four negroes and took them to the West 125th street station charged with inciting to riot. They were Thomas Jefferson, Arlan London, David Rowe and James Boyd, the last of whom was charged with felonious assault for punching a policeman several times in the nose. All these live in the neighborhood except Jefferson, who comes from West Sixty-first street. The negroes all needed a surgeon's attention.

Henry Miller of 114 West 135th street was also arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. After the fight was over it was found that Patrick Joseph Donlin of the West Twentieth street station was in bad shape. He had been hit on one knee by a bottle thrown from a window. He was taken first to J. Hood Wright Hospital and later sent back to his own station. There he reported sick and went to his home at 330 First avenue.

Sergt. Steinkamp of the West 125th street station was escorting some strike breakers through Manhattan street on their way to the subway station from Stable C when someone threw a brick into the crowd. Several other policemen in the escorting division say they got a look at the man and they started out in pursuit. He was chased back up to 130th street, where he took refuge in a cellar. Two policemen who dashed in after him got bad falls down a steep flight of steps. The man was arrested charged with felonious assault. He said he was Bernard Patterson, 18 years old, of 1334 Amsterdam avenue.

A STORY OF EASY MONEY.

Ohio Man Swears He Lost \$75,000 and Pittsburghers a Million in N. Y. Fare Game.

PITTSBURGH, July 1.—Alleging that he lost \$75,000 through a bunco game, D. C. Davis, an old operator and a director in the German National Bank of Marietta, Ohio, appeared before Alderman Toole this afternoon as the chief witness against W. J. (Jake) Adams and Frank B. Ranger of Pittsburgh and Frank Thompson of New York, who, he alleges, buncoed him. Davis says he was taken to a house just off Columbus avenue in New York last September and there was relieved of \$25,000 in a bare fare game wherein Thompson, the dealer, had promised to manipulate the cards so that he would win \$100,000.

Two weeks later he tried the game again and lost \$20,000.

On November 20, after he had lost \$51,000, Davis chartered a special train and made a record-breaking run to Marietta, where he got \$25,000 more. There he also lost in the same way.

He said that John E. Curry of Marietta, who had first introduced him to Ranger, then exposed the swindle rather than see the witness lose any more money.

Curry corroborated the testimony of Davis. Alderman Toole, however, said that he would probably have to dismiss the charges because of lack of jurisdiction, but would reserve his decision for a week.

Former Mayor W. E. Sykes of Marietta, counsel for Davis, was arrested after the hearing charged by Ranger with conspiracy. Davis stated after the hearing that more than \$1,000,000 has been taken from wealthy Pittsburghers in the last two years who were induced to go against the game in New York.

STILLMAN COMING?

Said to Be On the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Due To-day.

That James Stillman, president of the National City Bank, is to arrive here to-day from Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. is one of the rumors that was heard in the financial district yesterday. The last report from Mr. Stillman was that he was in a chateau near Paris entertaining his friends with fete champetres. Although his health was said to have improved at that time, it was hinted that he liked his new surroundings so well that he intended to make his permanent home there.

F. A. Vanderbilt, vice-president of the National City Bank, is reported to have said when asked about Mr. Stillman's return: "I think there is always doubt about the return of any one who is on the ocean."

FILIPINOS DON'T REGISTER.

Prospect of Coming Election a Disappointment—Indifferent to Issues.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN. MANILA, July 1.—The registration for the elections, which will be held on July 20, has closed. In Manila 7,500 voters registered, of whom 800 are Americans. The result was a surprise, as the most conservative estimators had expected a registration of 18,500. But the Filipinos were apathetic after the first rallies of the campaign and brass band excitements, despite the greatest activity among the bosses.

The results show that only one resident out of thirty-five qualified. Unofficial returns indicate that the insular registration will not exceed \$4,000, or one voter to every 145 inhabitants.

The Manila Times remarks that the results are decidedly disappointing, as they show that the Filipinos are indifferent to the pending issues.

EX-LIEUTENANT A SUICIDE.

Man Whose Body Was Found in Belleville Was B. S. Neumann, an Annapolis Graduate.

The body of the man who committed suicide in a quarry in Mill street, Belleville, N. J., was identified yesterday as that of Bertram S. Neumann, 40 years old, superintendent of the hat factory of C. B. Rutan & Co. of West Orange. He was the son of Albert C. Neumann, a Newark architect, and a nephew of Linden R. Rutan, head of the hat factory. The identification of the body was made by Deputy County Physician Muta.

Neumann was educated in the Naval Academy at Annapolis and served as a Lieutenant in the United States Navy. He did secret service work during the Spanish-American war under Admiral Sampson.

Neumann had been living at the hotel of Robert Gifford, Main street and Essex avenue, Orange, and according to the members of the family he had been carrying on domestic and business troubles.

BREWIN REMEMBERS MORE.

Man Who Forgot Himself Will Go Back to His Old Home.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 1.—Charles P. Brewin, who disappeared from Burlington, Vt., four years ago and who until yesterday did not remember that his name was Brewin and that he used to live in that town, recalled more facts and incidents of his former past life to-day. A physician and amnester who knew him remained with him all day and their suggestions, together with letters that came from Brewin's relatives, enabled him to remember many things that he had long forgotten.

Arrangements were made to-day to take Mr. Brewin to Camden, where he will remain for a time. Later he will visit Burlington and eventually return to Plainfield, where he expects to live with his family. He is in a very weak condition and his physician has advised him to take a long rest.

PROPOSED RECANVASS.